Grant's Estimate of his Strength. While Gen. GRANT was at Galveston, leading newspaper in that city predicted his nomination at the Chicago Convention,

| on the first ballot, by the following vote: | |
|--|--|
| New York Pennsylvania Inthots New Jersey Massachusetts Georria Mississippi Arkansar North Carolina Total | 70 Tennessee 54 Kentendry 55 Kentendry 65 Kentendry 66 Kentendry 67 Kentendry 68 Maryland 68 Masyland 69 Louisiana 60 Louisiana 60 Louisiana 60 Louisiana 60 Louisiana |

The significant point in this estimate is that it was no doubt inspired by GRANT himself directly, or by some of the bodyguard who had attended him on his travels. and knew his opinions on the subject. The malient feature in the calculation is GRANT'S reliance upon the delegates from the Southarn States for his nomination. He claims 208 delegates from the Northern States and 34 from the Southern.

We know how wide of the mark he is in some of these five Northern States; but we sake no account of this. We are merely considering the fact that GRANT, according to his own estimate, is depending mainly for ess at Chicago upon twelve Southern States, from which the Republicans do not expect to get a single electoral vote in November. How do the stalwarts like this Would they take to their bosoms in the campaign the man whom they had spurned in the nominating Convention?

To force GRANT upon the party in this repulsive method might prove to be a hazardsus experiment for the promoters of the third term. A portion of the party would be certain to revolt at it, and set up an ependent Republican candidate, telling GBANT's backers to get his electoral votes in the old slaveholding States whose dele gates coerced his nomination.

The System they Wish to Give Us. At the very time when our so-called civil service reformers are advocating the appointment of permanent civil functionaries in this country, the grave defects of such a system are stigmatized in Germany. A brustworthy authority, Prof. von Schulte. has lately collected some striking statistics on the subject for a London review, and his disclosures are not calculated to recom-

mend a bureaucracy to the American people.

It appears that in the year ending March M., 1880, Prussia alone is credited in the budget with a disbursement of nearly \$50,000,000 on account of its civil service. The number of officials and public servants who are paid put of this sum, excluding school teachers, but including the gendarmerie, falls only a brifle short of 50,000. The exact proportion officials to population in that country he as 1 to 523. The organization of these unctionaries is highly complicated, but they may be roughly distributed into two categories. One of these requires, as a condition of entrance, a high grade of education, which is tested by several examinations held by civil authorities The second or subaltern class of officials are not expected to possess a high degree of education, many of them, indeed, having received only a rudimentary instruction. and having wrought their way up by practical work in their respective offices. It is these subalterns who give to the Prussian functionary class its peculiarly odious sharacter. They are incarnate bureaucrats. who, because they have the management of the details of public business in their hands, conceive themselves to be persons of the

highest importance. Turning to the little kingdom of Wartemberg with less than 2,000,000 inhabitants, we find one paid official for every 1,040 persons. These figures, moreover, do not take into account the employees of the postal, telegraph, and railway services managed by the Government. Of this latter class, nearly 5,000, exclusive of day laborers. are paid by the State. In the Grand Duchy of Baden, the disease of bureaucracy seems to have taken an equally deep hold. Leaving out of the reckening the post, telegraph, and railway administration, and the department of education, there is one Government official in Baden for every 535 Inhabitants. The condition of Austria compares favorably with that of the German States, the number of officials there being relatively much fewer. The reason is that in the Hapsburg dominions, as in the United States, much more is left to the local self-government of the communes and districts. The contrast presented by Bohemia and Bavaria, for instance, is impressive. Bavaria has a population smaller by 100,000 than Bohemis, but the number of its officials is 3,292, not including the employees of the post, telegraph, railways, and schools. Bohemia, on the other hand, has only 2,106, counting all the Statepaid functionaries of the post and tele-

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By numerous illustrations, Prof. von SCHULTE demonstrates that this bureaucratic system serves, in great part, no other purpose than to feed these official barnacles at the expense of their fellow citizens. A notable instance is the Prussian office for codifying the laws, whose maintenance costs some \$40,000 a year. It is shown that one subordinate official, working one hour a day, could perform all the business of this bureau. It appears that the travelling expenses of officials figure largely in the outlay for the Prussian civil service. If an important public work is going forward in a distant province, it is, we are told, an exceptional case when a Government official from the central bureau does not make half a dozen journeys to inspect it. The amount of correspondence, too, before a plan of building is fixed upon, seems endless; and it often turns out that every revision has made the plan worse. It lies in the nature of a State so wholly managed by officials, that the public must accommodate itself to the whim or convenience of the functionary. Thus, you are required to pay your in the first eight days of the month, but the tax collector only sees fit to open his office for three hours a day, and on some days, not reckoning Sundays or holidays, declines to open it at all. In spite of the multitude of trained employees, Prof. WON SCHULTE says that the transaction of business is often delayed many months even in the courts. Indeed, the complicated judicial procedure has made it possible to defer the settlement of a case two, three, or even four years, where this happened to suit

the views of high officials. It is not disputed that the civil functionaries of the German States, and especially of Prussia, are distinguished for personal integrity. It is undoubtedly a rare occursence for a State official to be accessible to a | it does not render the will void, but only ren- | course, while the Unief Justice meditates | tribery of the Legislature. But Mr. KESS-

pecuniary bribe. It would be a great mistake, however, to infer that the functionary class is not amenable to Ministerial pressure. Its members depend for every distinction and promotion on a Minister, and they are eager to propitiate him in all matters where the interests of their own class are not concerned. It is only when attempts have been made by Liberal statesmen to enlarge the sphere of self-government and to limit the scope of the bureaucracy, that the nferior officials are found intractable.

Prof. von Schulte is quite willing, to recognize what bureaucracy has contributed in the past to good government in Germany under the old autocratic régime, but he thinks it undeniable that the system carries with it flagrant and far-reaching mischiefs. There is created a profound opposition of principle and interest between the bureaucratic class and the body of the citizens The German people mistrust their officials, and believe them jealously disposed to thwart every extension of local independence. It so happens that just now the Liberals, Conservatives, and Ultramontanes are, from different motives, all agreed in their endeavors after a larger measure of self-government. It is only the typical bureaucrat who, according to Prof. von SCHULTE, accounts every expansion of political rights, and especially of those of the communes and districts, as a national misfortune. Thus it appears that in Germany, where the system of permanent function aries has been longest tried, its defects are most conspicuous, and its existence is recognized as essentially inconsistent with the facile and progressive development of a liberal commonwealth. But while the evils of the scheme are now widely acknowledged, the difficulty of suppressing it is acutely felt. In many parts of the German empir the habit of self-government has been wellnigh lost, and the first step toward improvement must be an escape from the shackles of that civil service whose merits are se frequently exaggerated, and which som American reformers hold up as a model.

The Making and Breaking of Wills.

The conviction of the Lewis will conspirators in Trenton, together with the many recent attempts that have been made to break the wills of wealthy citizens, directs attention to the fact that last wills and testaments appear to be set aside with more case at the present time than ever before. Many causes, some very remote, have contributed to this. The consciousness that he is preparing something that will not speak until he is dead, ought to induce a man, it would be thought, to go about the work of making his will in the most careful manner. But what strange examples of frivolity, caprigiousness, and puerile effort to injure can be found in courts of probate! It is this, primarily, that leads to the contest of wills; and thus a practice has grown that is dangerous in its tendencies, for no matter how wisely a man has managed his property during life, unless he wills it as his sorrowing relatives think he ought, they instantly repair to the courts of law to break the testament. In the early constitution of society the property of the individual went into the general stock of the family. But as society became more complex, the law of wills changed, until in these days of medical experts, each of whom has his own theory, and of conspirators like those who tried to absorb the Lewis property, no man can tell what will become of his possessions after death.

Testamentary capacity is always the bone of contention; and, since the publication of a book entitled "The Borderlands of Insanity." lawyers appear to think they have a more unquestioned right than ever to conest instruments of this kind. In this State, males must be 18 years of age and females 16 before they can make a will of personal property. In many other States the same prevails. In California, Connecticut, and Nevada, however, a person who has attained the age of 18 years is qualified to devise both real and personal property.

The question how a will should be written has been the subject of many controversics. The law of Pennsylvania requires every will to be "in writing;" and the curious question was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Chester County whether a writing on a slate, intended by the decedent to be her last will and testament, came within the statute. The Court thought the case not within the spirit of the statute. because a slate was neither intended for writing of a permanent character nor adapted to it. The rule seems to be carried far enough by the admission to probate of wills written in lead pencil. One of the most remarkable wills of this character was admitted to probate in Albany, N. Y., some years ago. It was written by an illiterate woman the proprietor of a small grocery shop, on a piece of brown wrapping paper. The orthography was uncouth, but she meant that piece of paper to dispose of some thousands of dollars' worth of property, and it dld it as well as if the most accomplished lawyer in the country had drawn it. But though wills like this sometimes pass muster, it is not advisable for all men to take on themselves the responsibility of performing the work; for, though the professional gentlemen cannot prevent their learned brothers from picking flaws in their productions, there is danger that the man who plays lawyer for himself will have a

It is immaterial in what language a will is written or how it is expressed, so long as it pairs to the landaulet. He said the period is intelligible. Wills are of two classes, nuncupative or verbal, and holographic or written. In early times the former must have been more generally used, but the temptation they presented to imposition, fraud, and perjury, and the opportunities they offered evil and designing persons, compelled a change. A noteworthy case that may be classed under the head of nuncupative wills is that of the late Lord Sr. LEONARDS, the eminent English jurist. He had made a will, but after his death the an imported practice, but it has grown like most diligent search failed to reveal it. His daughter, Miss Sugden, had been his secretary, and had read the instrument so many times that she was competent to repeat it from memory. The search proving fruitless, the will as she said it had been drawn was accepted; and, as she was known to be familiar with her father's papers, and was not benefited to the detriment of any other member of the family, it is presumed that the wishes of Lord St. LEONARDS were car-

But nuncupative wills are seldom heard of in these days. Now only sailors and soldiers in actual service, and in some of the States of the Union persons in extremis, are entitled to bought of course he is cheated. They can't make them. In a written will, it is sufficient that the instrument, however irregular in form or artificial in expression, clearly expresses the intention of the maker in order to be valid. But clearness of expression is not the thing many people think it is, as lawyers too often prove when the pay the contested bill anyway. document comes to the test. A seal required only in the State of New Hampshire. The use of a seal is required when a testator exercises a power of appointment in a will derived from any price will or settlement; but if the seal be omitted

ders the execution vold, as far as the power is concurned. But o rtain solemnities must be observed, else 'ne will is absolutely vold. All devises an a bequests of lands or tenements must be in writing, signed by the testator or 'sy some other person in his pressence rand by his express direction, and sub-

scril sed in his presence by credible witnesses. The testamentary capacity of the maker, as observed above, is the rock upon which so many wills split. Formerly, deaf and dumb persons were disqualified from executing them, but recent efforts that have been made to communicate knowledge to these unfortunates have removed the old reasons for excluding them from the privilege. But it must be availed of with the greatest caution even now, and the evidence must be strong and complete that the mind accompanied the reading of the instrument, and that the testator was made

cognizant of its provisions. There is," it has been said, "no investigation in the whole domain of law which is attended with so many lamentable phases, where the foibles, indeed the ludierous nature, of human nature, are so exposed for it happens that those who will most carefully and tenderly screen a man's weaknesses, vagaries, and eccentricities while he is living, will, if a contest takes place in which they are interested after his death, most readily reveal, in all their nakedness and boldness of outline, the infirmities and superstitions of the deceased." How many lamentable examples of this have been witnessed in New York within a very short time! It must amaze the world how many men are declared of unsound mind by their relatives after death.

Until within a hundred years, it was required by the common law that a man should be in fact a lunatic, that there should be entire alienation of the mind, in order to incapacitate him from making a will. Now the fact that a man may labor under a delusion in regard to one particular thing, and be undoubtedly same on every thing else, is made the pretext to bring a suit to dispose of his property in another way than he had indicated. How handsome source of revenue this once was to a sharp lawyer may be easily imagined. But the decision that hereafter contestants must file bonds to make good all expenses incur red, will be likely to put an end to that kind

of practice in this State. WILLIAM H. SEWARD once said that there was "a higher, law than the Constitu tion;" but it appears that many lawyers who appear in courts for contestants think there is nothing higher than the quibbles and technicalities of the profession. They do not believe that a man who, by his own intelligence and industry, has accumulated a property, is capable of disposing of it if he happens to be a spiritualist, or has certain superstitions about walking under a ladder or looking at the new moon over his left shoulder. For over two thousand years at least, wills have been used; and yet, with the added learning and experience of twenty centuries, they may be broken with more facility to-day than ever before.

Mr. Rufus Hatch's Fight for Principle The ceremony of investing Chief Justice SHEA of the Marine Court with the golden helmet as Lyon King-at-Arms of the Silver Pleece was hardly over before the honored knight was called on in another public capacity to balance the scales of justice in th matter of the landaulet of Mr. Rufus HATCH. How times have changed!

Mr. HATCH deals in gold and silver, green backs, stocks and bonds, and the representatives of actual or supposititious value, and makes his fortune by that financial adven ture which was so odious to the knights o old and gives this commercial era a colo so hateful to the poetic justice of Mr. John RUSKIN. In the times when the dubbing of knights was a serious business, and those worthies prowled about with huge swords and lances and spears, in helmet and bassi net and hauberk, and the devices emblazoned on their cuirasses struck awe into every beholder-in the days of chivalry and ro mance—Mr. RCPUS HATCH might have had a hard time of it if a knight had come acros

him alone in a dark road. But now Lyon King-at-Arms SHEA sits in the hall of justice and searches precedents to see whether law and equity require Mr HATCH to pay the \$50 demanded as due on his landaulet. When Mr. HATCH was sued for the money a jury gave a verdict against him, but being a very set man when he thinks he is right, and especially when he believes anybody is trying to do him, he promptly appealed the case to the General Term of the court, over which the helmeted

Chief Justice SHEA presides. Five distinguished lawyers represented Mr. HATCH, and the case was argued of Friday. These are the facts: Mr. HATCH vishing to add to his stock of carriages that light and graceful vehicle known as the landaulet-a beautiful carriage for a lady' use especially-struck a bargain for it with a firm of carriage manufacturers. He was to turn in as part payment some old vehicles, and foot the remainder of the bill in cash. The price of the landaulet was \$1,600 -a fair price, as things go, for a pretty lan daulet-and for the old carriages \$950 was allowed. Therefore \$650 was due in cash according to the agreement. But Mr. HATCH refused to pay more than \$600. This left \$50 due, and that sum Mr. HATCH wouldn't hand over, nor would be pay a further bill for reicity of the alleged necessity for the repair was too frequent and regular-in fact, that there was a conspiracy between his coach man and the manufacturers to keep the landaulet in constant need of reparation.

That coachmen sometimes do that sort of thing people who enjoy the possession of one are well aware. It is only an example of the very general practice of tipping ser vants to induce them to make trade for the men with whom their employers deat. It is a weed here. Commissions, presents, nice little tips, are often among the expected perquisites, not only of coachmen, but also of many other people in the employ of men and families whose trade is large and desirable. Mr. HATCH's coachman swore that he had his regular yearly present from the manufacturers, and one of them acknowledged that it was customary to tip coach

But Mr. HATCH doesn't believe in the practice. He contends that if his servants are in somebody else's pay besides his own, they are tempted to consider other interests than bis, and that when their influence is so serve two masters, and a coachman in the receipt of presents from carriage manufacturers is substantially bribed to get the vehicles he drives out of order, or to pretend that they are out of order. So Mr. HATCH thinks, yet the jury thought he ought to

But the fight of Mr. HATCH is a light for principle, and he will come up at every round, even to the bitter end. Therefore Chief Justice Strea's calm, judicial decision was invoked on Friday, and he le now en gaged in pandering what it shall be. Of

we shall sternly refuse to utter a word which might put a feather's weight into the scales of justice. Both as a Judge and as a Knight, Chief Justice SHEA is bound to listen only to the promptings of his own conscience, and to consider nothing but fact, law, and equity. These are not the days of chivalry, and the money of the Wall street speculator is safe even at the hands of knights, and his case is unprejudiced even

meted King-at-Arms. Mr. HATCH has spent \$5,000 in his fight for principle, though by drawing his check for a pitiful sum he might have saved it. He has never been knighted, but we can't help admiring him for his costly valor, which is in truth more knightly according to the ideas of these days, if he is convinced of the justice of his cause, than running a lance through a ring at a tournament, or even putting the thumbserew to Shylock to extort from him his money bags.

at a tribunal over which presides the hel-

Still, if anybody asks us to altogether approve of Mr. RUFUS HATCH and all his doings, like Chief Justice SHEA, we shall have to ask leave to reserve our decision.

Foreign Decorations for American Officers.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Rela tions has reported a bill permitting a large number of officeholders to accept titles, gifts, and decorations from foreign potentates. Mr. F. A. Walker, the census superintendent, will become a Knight Commander of the Swedish Order of Wasa, and also a Commander of the Spanish Order of Isabella. Mr. IRISH, a marine, is to have the secondclass Spanish Grand Cross of Naval Merit. Lieut. B. H. BUCKINGHAM will receive the French Cross of the Legion of Honor. Lieut. METCALPE is to be raised to the Turkish Order of the Osmanie, and Admiral ALMY to the Hawaiian Order of Kamehameha. Licut. TANNER is allowed to take a lacquered box and a pair of vases from the Japanese Government. Licut. F. V. GREENE is to have Russian decorations of the third class of the Order of St. Anne and of the fourth class of the Order of St. Vladimir. Surgeon WILSON will be made a member of the Egyptian Order of Nejidieh. Commander NICHOLSON will receive the Spanish Grand

Cross of Naval Merit, with a white badge. These titles, gifts, and decorations are conferred for various services: in one or two instances for humane and gallant conduct in rescuing the distressed; in some, appar ently, for showing foreign potentates and their families polite attentions on shipboard; in one case for services as chief of awards in the Centennial show, and in another for inspecting Connecticut firearms for Turkish buyers, and seeing that no Quaker guns

were slipped in among them. The Ninth Section of Article First of the constitution of the United States contains the following paragraph:

"No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United states; and no Ferson holding any Office of Profit or Frust under them shall, without the Consent of the Concas, accept of any present, Emplument, Office, or Title f any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign

Taking these two prohibitions together as they are intentionally made to stand, they declare in effect that, since titles and orders of nobility are out of place in a re public, American officers should not b allowed to acquire from kings, princes, and foreign States those badges and aristocratic esignations which their own Government is forbidden to confer. And that the pur pose is not solely to frown upon orders of distinction, on democratic grounds, is further evident from the fact that private ttizens may receive them; Indeed, hundreds of Americans have successfully begged or bought them, for all sorts of knightly qualities, from the deft arrangement of lowenses in an international bazaar to the imple possession of the hard cash to pay or a cibbon and resette.

The constitutional principle is, then, that it is inexpedient and unwise to permit those who hold offices in our Government to be put under obligations, for presents and privileges, to foreign Governments. Yet this ractical consideration seems to be wholly orgotten in the constant applications to ongress to set aside the prohibition. It is true that this power of setting aside is lodged in Congress, but the whole tenor of he constitutional provision shows that the exercise of this power is meant to be rare and exceptional and for public reasons, instead of habitual and invariable and simply for personal gratification.

The pending bill provides that the decora tions it permits, and all others which have been before or shall be hereafter accepted by any United States officer, shall never be publicly shown or worn by him. This new feature in such bills is evidently framed with a view to appease the discontent which s supposed to be excited in the bosoms of unlecorated Americans, when they look on the apple of the decorated and feel that they are not arrayed like one of these. The real poirt, however, is not the envy of the undecora ed, but the palpable folly of encouraging the practice of putting our officers under obligations that might at some time influnce their official conduct.

Kemble's Pipes.

A merry sort of a gentleman is Mr. Wit-LIAM H. KEMBLE of Pennsylvania. Some years ago when he was made State Treasarer of Pennsylvania because of the su preme confidence reposed in his financial abilities by the Hon. SIMON CAMERON, and his gifted son, the Hon. J. DONALD CAMERON. ie replied to a demand for the payment of interest on the obligations of the State, ac ording to contract, with one of the most williant epistles ever written, in which he mt up the Jews most frightfully, and there by fully vindicated the right of a Christian commonwealth to cheat its creditors. And when Mr. George O. Evans was selected, on account of his brief but brilliant career as a drug clerk, to go to Washington and collect Pennsylvania's war claims, Mr. Kemble fur nished him with one of the most delicately worded and exquisitely instructive letters on record. It was as follows:

My DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you m rticular friend, Mr. George O. Evans. He has a clais some magnitude that he wishes you to help him! at him through as you would me. He understands ddition, division, and allence.

· Yours. W. H. B. To Titlan J. Correy, Esq., Washington, D. C. But Mr. KEMBLE is a man of many conerns. Sometimes he runs the Republican party; sometimes the Legislature, when the Pennsylvania Railroad has business there; sometimes the Philadelphia Ring, with incidental street car lines; and the People's Bank, where the State and the city deposit their money for safe keeping. But he is also very extensively interested in "pipe lines." It was only the other day that he had a strong call to New York to look after these pipes; and he came over in a hurry, in a night train, with his hat pulled over his eyes, and his coat collar about his ears. It lld so happen that the very next morning he was to be called up for sentence in the Dauphin County Court for a trilling offence against the laws of Pennsylvania in the

BLE paid no attention to that little thing; his private business demanded immediat care, and he gave it.

He has since located himself at Atlantic City, where, it is well known, all the pipe lines of the country centre, and whence it is supposed Mr. Cameron's and Col. Scorr's Governor will be slow to take him upon requisition to answer the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania while such important private interests are pending.

Third-Term Proscription.

A large body of Republicans oppose the reflection of GRANT because a third Prestdential term would be the first step toward the introduction of a monarchical kind of Government. The most of the Republicans of this class, with a great many others, are hostile to even four years more of GRANT in the White House, because it would reinstate all the rascals and all the Rings that plundered the people and the Treasury during his two former terms.

But there is another reason that compels

a large number of Republi ans to take ground against GRANT. All who bear a part in the election of a President desire to feel that their labors are to be recognized by the man to whose elevation they have contributed, while aspirants to office will wish that their applications may be disposed of according to their merits. Now, everybody knows, or ought to know, that if GRANT becomes the next President, no Republican who opposed his nomination, or in any way obstructed his path to power. can expect to be received into fellowship by him or his henchmen, or will be even thought of as a recipient of official patronage. In a word, the third-term administration would proceed on the principle of rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies in the Republican party, and would, no doubt, be the most narrow and proscriptive in the history of the country.

For example, here in New York the present political machine would be the ruling element, and the merits of everything and everybody would be measured by its standards. The Republicans know how intolerant it is now when sustained only by a portion of the State administration, and they can imagine with what force and fervor it will apply its thumbscrows to the dissenters when supported by the whole power of a third term of GRANT. When that hour arrives, no quarter will be shown to the disciples of Dr. Greeley, or the followers of Gov. FENTON, or the friends of Gov. Morgan. Such Republicans will be hunted down and driven out as remorselessly as were the Roundheads on the restoration of the STUARTS.

The morning sky in April will be peculiarly brilliant, owing to the presence of four of the principal planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, and Mercury, which will be all crowded together in the constellation Pisces. Saturn has not yet joined the others, but he will pass from the evening to the morning sky on Thursday next. This juxtaposition of so many planets will lead to a series of interesting conjunctions, some of which will be quite close. On the 8th Mercury and Jupiter will shine side by side, and the waning moon near by will add to the beauty of he scene. On the 15th Mercury and Venus will pass near one another, and on the 15th Venus and Jupiter will be in conjunction.

Something new in exhibitions, a continental instead of a world's fair, is to be held this year in Brazil by the Philanthropic and Protective Mutual Society of Rio Janeiro, To this show of industrial products all countries in the two Americas are urged to contribute. Dom Papac has ceded to it as a site an entire square of his City Palace, both buildings and grounds, to be held during a quarter of a century-a munificent grant. The period of this neession shows that the temporary exhibition will be developed into a permanent one; in-deed it is to be made, doubtless, a great Brazilian baznar, in which the products of the New World will find a steady market through being exposed first by sample in the temporary ex-hibition, and afterward developed in such logitimate trade as may grow up in the great South American empire. Dom Padro's appreciation of the United States is a good omen for the treatment of our manufacturers, and a nibitor, with goods entered free of duty. The situation of the City Palace, in the business part of the city, is also favorable to the purposes contemplated in the exhibition.

The Congress of the Confederation of the Revolution of 1776 is having its acts of omission and commission overhauled nowadays, so far as concerns its proposed appropriations for monuments. Mr. STEELE has discovered that on Sept. 20, 1781, it passed this resolution:

That the Governor and Commel of the State of North Landina be desired to rect a maximum at the expense of the United States, not axceeding the value of five harmones, who communied the mitta of the district of saveness, who communied the mitta of the district of saveness, who communied the mitta of the district of saveness, who communied the mitta of the district of saveness, who communied the mitta of the district of saveness of the States.

Accordingly, Mr. STEELE proposes that Congress shall vote \$1,000 for a monument to Gen Davidson. As North Carolina seems never to have had either interest enough in the matter or faith enough in the general Treasury to build the monument, isn't it rather a late day now to begin the job?

Partial consolation has been secured by ambridge for her defeat in the Putney-to Mortlake boat race. She has beaten Oxford in the annual foot-ball match, three goals to one and secured six events to Oxford's three in the annual university athletic contests at Lillie bridge. Stin, land victories do not count like the great triumph on the water.

A petrified Indian, weighing a ton, is an nounced in a Washington paper of the significant date April I, as discovered, back of Bla densburg, by a gentleman having the significant name of WALHER. Such a stone aboriging must be far superior to the Cardiff giant as a puriosity, independently of his avoirdupois value as paving material.

Too Many Sham Christians. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser In THE

Weren't Six of March 10 my attention was directed to an efflorial on the Fifty-third yearly report at the New York City Mission and Tract Society. You say. Here is an enormous yearly expenditure of trees and mensy, and this is what there is to show for it after two centure and a half of preaching and graying in New York city Then you ask: "What is the explanation?" Permit me to say, as a professing Christian for the last cty five years, and as an independent interioracy ; owell, Mass, for the past twenty years, that I am floor

A Curious Resemblance.

From the Beston Post. Deprive Grant of his cigar and he bears a strong entward resemblance to John Kelly. The yearshing to a history that statistical resemblances are expression on each countenance.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MUROPE.

The English, from the highest to th lowest, are in a state of the greatest excitement over their Parliamentary elections. In the case of the upper and middle classes, this excitement is begotten of party feeling, but the igno rant voters of the lower classes are chiefly concerned on these occasions about the 5,000,000 let loose on the country in the shape of election expenses. They do not care farthing which party gains the victory, for they have not the slightest conception of the difference between Conservative and Liberal principles. It is a remarkable fact that whenever Great Britain has been appealed to at a genera lection by a Conservative Government, the

Liberals have invariably been successful. The return of the Liberals to power will recult in the usual cutting down of the estimates and crippling of the army and navy, till the country finds itself once more menaced in Asia and despised in Europe. The Conservatives will then be called to the helm again to navigate the ship of State. Their first care will be as before, to repair damages and refit the neg-lected vessel. To do this they will have to spend money. This seesaw of the money-say ing and money-spending parties is the key to the Parliamentary history of Great Britain.

This time a great many journalists and liter ary men are seeking, many of them have already secured. Parliamentary honors. Mr. Algernor Borthwick, proprietor and editor of the Morn ing Post, Mr.T. G. Bowles of the Vanity Fair, Mr Alfred Austin, Lord Newry, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Cowden, Mr. Henry Labouchère of Truth, and Mr. Bradlaugh, the demagogue, are on the list.

One of the chief objects of Queen Victoria's ourney to Germany was to visit the temb of the late Princess Alice of Hosse. The Princess was the most popular member of the royal family The Queen was expected to fill on Sunday the dead mother's place at the confirmation of the Princess's child, her granddaughter.

Capt. Webb, Boyton's opponent in the swimming match near Newport, has been exhibiting don Aquarium. The exhibition was termed float in a small tank of warm water. It seem that Webb was incited to the feat of endurance by Sir John Astley, the founder of the six days go-as-you-please contests, and the London World is very severe on the Baronet for his encouragement of these feats of endurance, which it says, do not bring into play either intelli gence or pluck. It suggests that Sir John might now offer a prize for the man who will stay out the largest number of nights on the top of a house in midwinter, or will outstay all competitors in the hottest chamber of a Turkish bath. Complaint is being made against the propris-

tors of the Grand Hotel at Brighton, the best in the place, for raising their charges during the Easter holidays. The exorbitant tariff is as follows: Bedroom, \$1.35; breakfast, \$1; dinner at table d'hôte, \$1.75; tea, with cold meat or eggs, 80 cents! If the Briton grumbles at these prices, what would he do if he had to submit to the hotel charges of Saratogs or Long Branch? The black east wind which chills London a this season of the year is making itself partic

ularly disagreeable to the candidates for Parlis ment. At an open-air meeting in Southwark Mr. Cohen was nearly voiceless from cold and hoarseness. It is a pity we cannot import a

Cardinal Newman is slowly recovering from is broken rib. His Eminence is over 80 years old, and was naturally prostrated by the accident. He has begun reading and writing again. but is not yet strong enough to walk about. It is said that he received this serious hurt by a fall while walking in his sleep, having no put a stop to such midnight pranks. Indigestion can hardly be the cause of his Eminence' somnambulism, as his diet consists principally of crackers and water. It would be a curious medical experiment to give the old gentleman a

supper of lobster, chops, and Welsh rarebits,

and see what effect they would have on him. The battle in France between the Ministry and the Jesuits still rages. The former are supported by the whole Republican party, and the latter by the Ultramontanes and the bulk of the women. It is surprising to see the power this numerically small Society of Jesus wields over weak minds. But it must be said that this very power has been the ruin of the Jesuits in all countries in which they have established themselves, except, perhaps, here and in England, where they have the astuteness to keep their teachings within bounds. In France their influence upon the schools has always illustrated the truth of the saying of the ancient nedarcome who declared that he rule. age in which he taught, since he ruled the children, the children ruled the mothers, the mothers ruled the fathers, and the fathers ruled the vilare. It is not denied that, as far as teaching goes, they are excellent schoolmasters. They are patient, persevering, and bring out to the utmost the special quality by which the pupil is most likely to attain prominence. Classics, natural history, mathematics, music, art-nothing is neglected by them. They adopt the saying of Montalembert that "the Church has need of all kind of servants." The power of the Church is with them the power of the Society of Jesus. and the be-all and end-all of their ambition. To instruct a pupil in one or two branches of study. and to neglect his general education, is naturally to unfit him to take his place in the world's turmoil, and it is by pursuing such tactics that overy pupil of theirs is kept under the power of the Society. By means of a refined system of esplonage, the man is brought up devoid of ndependence of spirit, and contracts that disagreeable expression of countenance which is so striking in many followers of Loyola.

Such methods of education are, of course, ab plutely repugnant to all open-minded republians, and there is no doubt that the old haifforgotten edict prohibiting Jesuits from residng on French soil will be carried out with a storn arm.

Paris had a delightful foretaste of spring in he middle of March. Trees suddenly sprang nto leaf, white waistcoats and every variety of light costume made their appearance, and the ittle tables outside the boulevard cafés have been thronged as if it were midsummer. But the Champs Elysées, Bois de Boulogne, and Trocadero will cut a sorry figure this year. wing to the immense number of small trees and shrubs destroyed by the severe winter.

Frenchmen are famous for parading with an

engaging candor those weaknesses and vices ver which other peoples seek to throw a diserect veil. What would be thought, for intance, in this country of a leading article in one of the principal dailies bewailing the decalence of the social evil? Yet the Gaulois has a bree-column leader on this subject, saying that it is a page that never can be crased from the book of social life. The style of the article is worthy of the subject, as light as the bubbles in a glass of champagne. The writer describes the beautiful Anna Deslions, modelled like a statue of Phidias, languid and always calm. Her great passion was for lace, of which she always were great quantities under a big snawl, A la Marie Antoinette. She paid her laundress twenty thousand france a month for washing her laces. No woman has lavished more fortunes than Deslions. When she gambled she had on either side of her a large bowl filled with ouis. She died penniless in a wretched garret. Next comes Cora Pearl, celebrated, amon other things, for the correctness of her splendid equipages, and who, at one time, was almost a power. Now she is poor, but still retains a few friends. One might wonder at this, for she is described as neither amusing nor gay, but dull and lugubrious. Then follow a long train of souvenirs-Barucci, an Italian, who a ways dressed in red; Mme. Musard, Duverger, Juliette Beau, Constance Rezuche, Bellanger Soubise, Fanchette, Constance Viola, Delval, Emma Valy, Caroline Hassé, Camille Molder. Emilie Rapp. Blanche Lamberty, Marie Lacordaire, La Joya, Rigolboche, Baronne de Kaola, Suzenie Desforets, Blanche de Casein, Amélie Lutour, Lucile Mangin, Rosalie Leon, Berthe Marconet, Athalie Manyoye, Crenisse, Every one of these, in her turn, has for a moment worn the grown and held the sceptre of their world, to be succeeded to the more modern which is taught by his example is one wing, the life to be succeeded to the more modern which is taught by his example is one wing.

and youthful skatineuses of the Rink, Blanche d'Antigny has a place of honor in this interesting summary. Starting from the lowest strata, she was pushed by La Guimont, of whom it was said that she could launch a threemaster. After being protected by the Due d'Aumale, and having dazzled Paris with the million and a half francs' worth of diamonds which she displayed on her first appearance in Chilpérie, Blanche fied to Cairo in great poverty. where she died of consumption. Of all these women who grew poor as they grew old, Hore tense Schneider and Leonide Lebiane are the only two who have managed to keep their money and their supphires and their diamonds.

The death of Eugène de Mirecourt in Haytt,

whither he retired after taking priest's orders, has removed a man who was once a literary celebrity. His real name was Jacquot, but, aware of its absurdity, he took the name of the place of his birth in Lorraine when he began authorship. His first book met with signal succoss: it was a satire levelled at Alexander Du-mas, and was called "La Maison Alexandra Dumas et Cie. Fabrique de Romans." great novel writer sued him in the courts and procured the suppression of the book. His next genuine success was also a series of satires called "Les Contemporains." caused so many law suits that De Mirecourt was finally driven out of France.

Among the swarm of new young poets who have succeeded in getting into print, and are nicknamed "Parnassiens," is one who has gained a high reputation and may become a pelebrity. His name is Jean Alcard. He has published an idyl of seven thousand lines, en-titled "Miette et Noré." It has nothing of the Parnassian wit, but with homely phrases and simple old stories it goes straight to the heart. who will soon be a great man.

M. H. Meilhac, who is well known in Paris as a bibliomaniae, has been offered a copy of the contains a receipt for the sum of 2,070 livres, 1 sol, 9 deniers, paid in Ventose to Caron de Beaumarchais by Framery, the first dramatic agent in France. It pays for author's rights in four representations of the ;" Mariage de Figaro" and one of the "Barbler de Seville" at the Theatre Feydeau. A curious incident of the time is also revealed by the book. In Floreal of the year 4, when the guillotine was working so hard. Beaumarchais received for his author's rights a sum of about thirty-three cents, paid

in assignate amounting to 5,277 france! produced a dramatic version of his novel, called Les Etrangleurs de Paris" ("The Thugs of Paris "), at the Porte St. Martin. The piece is a regular drama in five acts and twelve tableaux. full of passions, crimes, remorses, and punshments, such as are in vogue at that theatre, It begins with a murder and ends with a trial and execution. It is said that when one of the tableaux representing the prison of La Ro-quette was revealed by the lifting of the curtain, all the rogues and thieves in the galiery ex-claimed with one accord: "How fearfully like it is!" There are fifty-five different characters in the drama. N. L. T.

BUNBEAMS.

-John B. Gough has presented Spurgeon -A Boston religious paper speaks of death as "this industrious and indefatigable laborer," and says that he is "known to all classes and conditions of the

-The Rev. Dr. Ormiston has returned from his Southern trip sufficiently improved in health to resume his labors at the Collegiate Church, Pifth avenue -Four Methodist churches in Baitimore

wiped out their indebtedness on Easter Sunday. The nost onerous debt had been that of Trinity Church, amounting to \$7,500. No Kimball. -One trunk and two barrels closely packed with sermons of the Rev. Timothy Edwards have been brought to light in Windsor, Conn. Mr.

Edwards was the father of Jonathan Edwards -Prof. David Swing, in his recent essay on "The Failure of the Southern Pulpit," says that for eloquence, power, and ethical teaching the American pulpit has its highest models in New York and Brooklyn.

-The Episcopal Methodist says that class seetings have existed from time immemorial, and that he agape of the primitive church was just such a social seeting for Christian conference and the -Zion's Herald save that there is no min-

try in the whole Church that will afford a man a bet ter or wider opportunity to win souls and to secure the ichest harvest for his life's work than the Mathodis -The Rev. Mr. Courtney bids farewell to

his friends at St. Thomas's Church on Fifth avenue, and a sumes the charge of St. James's Church in Chicago, His preaching in this city has attracted large and fashonable congregations. -It is announced on tolerably good authority that the Rev. W. H. H. Murray of Adirondack

and Buckboard fame intends to return to Boston and to engage in preaching. He hopes to gather around him his former large constituency or its equivalent in numbers. -Evangelists Pentecost and Stebbins have begun their labors in Waterbury, Conn. Their De troit campaign lasted seventy-five days, attracting large congregations, and resulting in the bringing in of abou 800 converts. Some of the 800 were new converts, while others were reformed backshiders.

-The Rev. Dr. De Heer and his party o distionary laborers will return to their mission fields t Africa, having enjoyed a holiday in this country for som little time. They sail in the City of Montreal on Thur

-Mme. Blavatsky and her fellow Theoso phists are no longer subject to the espionage of the policin the cities of India. At first they were followed wherever they went. The Government, finding that they had no designs against the welfare of India, with drew the watch, greatly to the relief of the pilgrims. -The statements which were made a fer

days ago in Buffalo in regard to the alleged insanity Mr. Harrison, the evangelist, are now denied. Mr. Ha rison's friends says that he has many and great peculia ities and eccentricities, which affight by some people i taken for insanity. He is a young man of great magnet power, and he makes the most of this in dealing with a audience. The estimated number of converts during b Philadelphia campaign is nearly a the

-Some graceless fellow in Philadelphi played an April fool joke with the Bible used for awea ing on at the Central Police Court in that city. He s moved the inside from the covers and gived in th printed portion of a dictionary. The prank was not d covered until a large number of oaths had been sworn to the volume. An investigation is in process, with a view to ascertaining how many oaths have been taken sins the book was tampered with. It is stated in extenuall of the offence that the Bible was so old that it his almost tumbled to pieces.

-Of all the richly beautiful religious se vices ever celebrated in this country, that of high inf on Easter Sunday morning at St. Patrick's Cathold may be set down as taking the lead. From beginnings end everything was as tasteful as it was magnificed enchaining the closest attention of the vast andies throughout its continuance. Although the congregati was largely composed of strangers, many of whom it gone from curiosity, there was the most perfect decorn and not even an act of impatience was manifested. Me ritual of the mass is deeply impressive, and can had; fail to awaken sentiments of profound devotion, evels the most careless beholder.

-To-day's International Sunday Schol lesson is on." The Power of Christ," and tells the storid the stilling of the storm on the Lake of Gathee annha casting out of the devils from the wretched demonia. The passage is in Matthew vin., 18-34, the goldenix! being "What manner of man is this, that even the wds and the sea obey him? A sudden storm overtook he little vessel in which Jesus and his disciples were can ing the lake. Jesus was asleep in the stern. The discips, in their agony of terror, cried aloud to him, some of tur cries having in them a tone of fault-finding for his apprent neglect of their interests. To some of these meil seemed that he was willing to let hem go to the bottom while he took his ease in slumber. At the mement at thought best he uttered the sentence which fulled to temperat and calmed the waves. His only rebuke to it disciples for their petulance and uncasiness was "looke" if that ye have no faith?" Arrived on the other side, the demoniacs appeared, howling and raving. Jerus utterd the word of command, and in a moment they werein their right minds. Demoniac possession was in riso days a somewhat frequent mislortime. It may be likened to the most violent forms of insamity known to us. '2 these two miracles Christ showed his divine power over the forms of the control of the the forces of nature and over the worst passions of his manify. The disciples were overwhelmed with astonia-ment, and the people of the neighborhood were slarmed as well as astonished, and beinged that a being who coul perform such wonders should depart from their share. One of the restored demonacs seems to have become sort of local missionars, proclaiming through the Decar